

## English III Study Questions —Types of Speeches—

1. Where is the purpose for a speech found or discovered?  
It is discovered **within the situation**.
2. Therefore, in a very real sense, who determines the purpose of a speech?  
The **audience** determines the purpose.
3. What is the distinguishing mark of the *informative* speech?  
The distinguishing mark of the informative speech is its **limited objective**.
4. What is the objective of the informative speech?  
The objective of the informative speech is **to clarify, explain, describe, report, or otherwise broaden the audience's knowledge about some concept, term, process, relationship, or other subject**.
5. What is the informative speaker's goal or aim?  
The informative speaker's goal or aim is simply **to enable the audience to grasp and then retain the material**.
6. What do informative speeches attempt to evoke from the audience?  
Informative speeches attempt to evoke **understanding** from the audience, not belief or debate.
7. What is the speaker's prime responsibility in an informative speech?  
The informative speaker's prime responsibility is to present the material **honestly** (separating fact from opinion), **completely** (not leaving out pertinent aspects of the subject), **clearly** (so that the material can be understood), and **accurately** (so that the result is not misleading).
8. List three obstacles an informative speaker faces and give some solutions for overcoming them.
  - a) The difficulty of being clear;
    - Limit number of major points in the outline.
    - Keep transitions clear (and, obvious).
    - Include abundant internal summaries.
    - Use simple, non-technical language.
    - Define any ambiguous terms.
    - Use analogies, comparisons, contrasts, examples, and even visual aids to make abstract concepts concrete.

- b) The difficulty of gaining and holding the attention of the audience;
  - Use vivid language.
  - Use concrete and specific illustrations.
  - Use hypothetical examples.
  - Use human-interest narrative.
- c) The tendency of speakers to cover too much material too quickly.

9. List and describe four kinds of informative speeches.
10. What five guidelines will help you avoid the mistakes that plague many informative speakers?
11. What should be your mindset when faced with a persuasive speaking situation?
12. What is a *persuasive* speaking situation?
13. Why is it important to determine the kind of question in dispute in such a situation?
14. Contrast the *informative speech* and the *speech on a question of fact*.
15. Is there a possibility for dispute on a question of fact? (Cite evidence to substantiate your answer.)
16. What is the speaker's limited purpose in a speech on a question of fact?
17. What is the basis for speeches on questions of value?
18. Does this mean speeches on questions of value are totally subjective, totally matters of personal opinion or whim? Why, or why not?

19. How do speeches on questions of policy differ from the other types of persuasive speeches.
20. What might be your aim/goal if you speak on a question of policy?
21. Why is *action* on the part of the listener important?
22. What does *specificity* have to do with policy speeches?
23. What three basic issues does the policy speaker face?
24. Why is it important to address each of these issues? (Cite separate reasons for each issue.)
25. List and explain the five steps of *Monroe's motivated sequence* and explain why it is so effective.